NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873.

NEW-YORK DARK TRIBUNE, THURSDAY AUGUST 21, 1873.

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GLADSTONE'S TROUBLES. THE ELECTIONS AT GREENWICH AND DUN

DEE. CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT CAN-DIDATES-A PERSONAL AFFRONT TO THE PREMIER GROWTH OF RADICALISM.

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Aug. 5 .-- An epitome of the political situstion may be found in the elections at Greenwich and Dundee. They are a more instructive commentary on the session than the most elaborate recapitulation of what has been done and left undone in St. Stephen's during the last five months. These elections are a blow to the Government, and the circumstances of both, though dissimilar, are equally damaging. A Tory has been chosen in one, a Liberal in the other, but the moral in both cases is one which cannot but be distasteful to the Minastry. Greenwich is Mr. Gladstone's borough, or to be more accurate, the borough for which Mr. Gladstone sits, his colleague having been the late Sir David Salomons. You have not forgotten how Mr. Gladstone was beaten in South Lancashire in 1868, and with what a gush of loyal devotion Greenwich offered a seat to the Liberal leader, and how highly she felt herself honored by his acceptance of it. Sir David died the other day, and she had an opportunity to renew the expression of her distinguished consideration for the Prime Minis-Mr. Gladstone sent down as candidate Mr. Angerstein, a man personally unexceptionable and even popular in the borough, which in former days he had represented, and voluntarily relinquished. A couple of independent Liberals, who thought they also had claims on the electors of Greenwich, presented themselves as candidates. There was Sir John Bennett, a prosperous watchmaker and Sheriff of London, and Dr. Baxter Langley, the latter a Reform League man and Radical. All attempts to induce the three to coalesce failed. The Conservatives, who would ordinarily have bad no chance, nominated Mr. Boord, a young man of no particular abilities or position. When it was known that three Liberals persisted in going to the poll, it was generally supposed that the Liberal vote would be so scattered between the three as to let the Tory slip The election was on Saturday; its result published only yesterday; and lo, the Tory is not only elected, but elected by a majority over all his opponents. And worse remains to tell. The Ministerial candidate is third on the list. The radical Langley polls more than twice as many votes as the Gladstonian Angerstein. The total vote is about one-half the whole number of electors, and fewer votes than were given to the defeated Tory candidate at the last election suffice to give the present Tory candidate an absolute majority. There could hardly be a clearer proof of the dissatisfaction which Mr. Gladstone has contrived to instill into his own constituency. Such a defeat amounts to a personal affront.

At Dundee, there are not Tories enough to supply even one candidate, and all three competitors for the sent were Liberals. Of Mr. Fitz-James Stephen I lately gave you a pretty full account. Mr. Edward Jenkins was the second, and he too is well enough Ginx's Baby gave him fame, which Little Hodge has not lessened. His political career began and ended with his unsuccessful contest last year for Iness, where his effort cost the Liberal party a seat they could ill spare. He is known otherwise as m Radical with strong leanings to social reform of a pretty wide kind; a Nonconformist, and independent enough both in politics and character to give the Ministry a deal of trouble from below the gangway, should be ever get there; nominally a Liberal, all the same-one of that numerous class which supports Mr. Gladttone when it can find nothing better to do. The third was Mr. Yeaman, locally some body, politically nobody; preordained to exhibit once more to the world the passion of Scotch boroughs for mediocrities. He too, however, belongs to the radical wing, and was not the choice of the Reform Club or of Mr. Glyn, or of Mr. Gladstone -in short, not a party candidate. Yet it is he who is elected right over the heads of Mr. Stephen and

Mr. Stephen, the plain truth is, was doomed from message to the Government that it can select candidates of its own, and does not choose to submit to dictation from London. It will not indorse directly nor indirectly this existing Administration. It put Mr. Yeaman at the top of the poil because it wanted him. It put Mr. Stephen at the bottom because Mr. Gladstone wanted him. Like Mr. Boord at Greenwhich, Mr. Yeaman at Dondee has a majority over everything. Of the minority votes, Mr. Jenkins, who was known to be distasteful to the Government, gets about four times as many votes as the Government's own man. And also as in Greenwich, though not to the same extent, numbers of the electors simply stayed at home. Those who stayed and those who voted concurred in rejecting Mr. Stephen because Mr. Stephen was the Ministerial nominee. Party discipline has simply gone to the dogs. If Dundee and Greenwich represent the country, Mr. Gladstone's choice lies between surrender to the Tories and throwing himself into the hands of the

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

THE NOMINAL GROUND OF LORD RIPON'S RETIRE-MENT-MR. BRUCE APPEASED WITH A PEERAGE -UNPOPULARITY OF MR. LOWE-MR. GLAD-STONE'S NUMEROUS DUTIES-ACQUISITION OF MR. BRIGHT-MINOR CHANGES.

IPROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Aug. 9.-There is something theatrical in the Cabinet changes, but they have a serious meaning and a serious purpose, which, so far as an out sider can know them, I will try to state. All the influences which have conspired to bring about so curious a transformation can only be known to Mr. Gladstone. Others are known only inside the Cabinet, which has the greatest possible interest in keeping them unknown elsewhere. I have before remarked that the assumption of knowing what goes on in the Cabinet, though sometimes ostentatiously put forward, is an affectation, or something And club gossip is rather more apt to mislead the inquirer than to put him on the track of

what he wants to know. Lord Ripon, who was President of the Council, goes out, and the public is invited to believe that wery urgent private affairs have induced him to resign. The real truth is that Lord Ripon is a weak man whose place was wanted, and who could be more easily persuaded to give way than any other member of the Cabinet. He is also unpopular with the country, because held responsible for the Treaty of Washington and its consequences. Mr. Childers, who was formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, and failed as such, and resigned from ill health, and antisequently came back into the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, now again retires. The pretext of private affairs is alleged in his case. as in Lord Ripon's, and the real truth here also is that Mr. Childers contributed little or no strength in that post to the Government, and the post was wanted for a man who would. Those are the only two men who leave the Cabinet, but the internal changes are more important. Mr. Bruce, whose failure as Home Secretary has been complete, undergoes that process known as being kicked up stairs. He resigns the Home Ocffie, gets a Peerage, and succeeds Lord Ripon as Lord President of the Council, an office mostly honorary, requiring less ability than Mr. Bruce possesses, and just the spot for a man whom his chief desires to displace without dis-

in the Ministerial hierarchy distinctly below the Exchequer. Mr. Lowe is King of the Men of Talent, the "smartest" man in the Cabinet after Mr. Gladstone, but from a variety of reasons has been the worst Chancellor of the Exchequer within the memory of man. It was absolutely necessary to get him out. He would have been the terror of the Government had be been sent into exile, and is accordingly shunted into the Home Office to be the terror of everybody else. There is not a Cabinet Minister who is brought officially into contact with such a number of people of every rank and position as the Home Secretary. There is not a man in the Cabinet or out of it-not even Mr. Ayrton-whose capacity for making himself disagreeable to people with whom he is brought officially into contact approaches that of Mr. Lowe. But the instinct of self-preservation is strong, even in Prime Ministers, and as Mr. Gladstone had to choose between discomfort and peril to his Government, and discomfort and peril to others, he naturally chose the others. County magistrates will have a hard time of it—that is one clear

Mr. Gladstone himself becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which he has twice before filled, and for which he is undoubtedly more capable than any man living. The City-that is, the business men-will breathe freer. They never had an atom of confidence in Mr. Lowe, nor knew what a day might bring forth under his financial leadership. Mr. Gladstone they trust as they trust the Bank of England, and the Bank itself trusts him, and stocks are worth rather more to-day than yesterday, or would be but for the bardening of the money market. But as Mr. Gladstone remains Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Commons, it is presumed he does not mean to keep the Exchequer permanently. His health nearly broke down under the burden of this session without the Exchequer. It might be said the Exchequer would give him less trouble in his own hands than in Mr. Lowe's, but that is too epigrammatic a view to be true. The administration of the finances of England is a serious affair. There are precedents for a Prime Minister being his own Chancellor. The latest instances, however, are Mr. Canning, in 1827, and Sir Robert Peel, in 1835, and the labors of the office have since been enormously increased. Mr. Gladstone's position is discussed, moreover, as if he held only two offices, whereas in fact he holds three. His duties of Prime Minister are one thing, his duties as Leader of the House of Commons another, and the Exchequer a third. Any one of them would be enough for most men. The probabilities are, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone has taken the Exchequer till somebody else can be put into it without adding to the jealousies and heart-burnings of which there are plenty already. It is supposed the somebody else may be Mr. Childers, who is a good financier, well looked upon in the City, and whose entire withdrawal from the Cabinet bas occasioned surprise. There is another Minister, the youngest in the Cabinet, Mr. Stansfeld, who had previously distinguished himself as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and who would make a capital Chancellor of the Exchequer, if a substitute could be found for his present difficult and laborious

Thus far the changes effected may be summarily described as throwing tubs to the whale. Lord Ripon and Mr. Childers are sacrificed. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Lowe are ejected from offices in which the have become unpopular, and put into others where it is thought they will do less mischief. The one distinct accession to the Ministry remains to be mentioned. Mr. Bright returns to office. He quitted the Presidency of the Board of Trade two years ago on account of ill-health. The Ministry was then strong enough to support his retirement without any apparent injury. He returns to it as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster when it is so weak that it is doubtful whether even Mr. Bright can invigorate it; so discredited that it is an act of rare generosity on his part to associate himself again with its decaying fortunes. Nor is it certain that, in the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. Gladstone's Government now find themselves, Mr. Bright's is the precise sort of indorsement they want. If his health permits him the start. The Government sent him down to to speak in the House, their gain in debating power contest Dundee, and Dundee sends him back with a will be very great-provided always this Ministry should appear again in St. Stephen's for any other purpose than to announce its resignation. The rumors of a dissolution and general election in December have gained fresh currency since these changes, which some people believe to have been devised expressly to enable the Government to go to the country with a stronger front. In that case, what part is Mr. Bright to play, or what section of the disaffected is he relied on to conciliate? Mismanagement and maladministration have alienated the general confidence once so lavishly bestowed. Mr. Bright never had, or pretended to have, any considerable talent in administering a department, and the department which he now takes is a sineure. The two bodies who have brought defeat on the Ministry in so many boroughs and counties are the Nonconformists and the Licensed Victuallers. Mr. Bright is a Nonconformist, but not a leader of the party, and he was a member of the Government which framed and still abides by the 25th clause of the Education act, the greatest of Nonconformist grievances. He has since denounced it, but in returnng to the Ministry he binds himself to support it till they abandon it, and they have not abandoned it yet. His influence will be against it in the Cabinet, but his recall gives the Nonconformists no assurance that their demand for its repeal, which was denied this last session, is to be granted in the next. Still less can Mr. Bright's name be supposed to have been hung out as a flag to the Licensed Victuallers.

The real gain to the Government from Mr. Bright's accession lies in the general faith the country has in his good sense, character, sound political judgment and conservative instincts. That first, and next, his ability to supply what Mr. Gladstone wants-a knowledge of men and of public opinion. Mr. Bright knows what the country will stand and what it will not. Had he been in the Ministry, we should have escaped what are called the scandals of the session, and it is probable that that unhappy Irish University bill might have been strangled before it was born. Few men understand England so well. Possibly Mr. Gladstone thinks Mr. Bright's force is still with the Radicals, and appealed to him in that view. No matter. He will not get what he hoped. but he will get something worth, just at this moment, as much. The Nonconformists have proved that they are dangerous people to trifle with, and that in any reconstruction of the Liberal party their claims must be allowed. But the most urgent need of the Government at this noment is to revive the confidence of that nonpolitical and non-partisan section of the public which wants above all things to see the affairs of the nation well administered, and is not over particular which party is in power so long as matters go well, trade is prosperous, and Consols are 93. It is too soon to predict whether this object can be achieved, or how much has been gained by shuffling the cards and the new deal. Nor do we know whether the process is yet complete. There is talk of Mr. Monsell's going out, but the name of the new Postmaster-General has not been suggested. As Mr. Monsell is a Roman Catholic and was appointed as a sop to the Irish, there is a religious as well as political difficulty in his case.

Of the minor changes in the ministry I need no say much. The most important is the rumored transfer of Mr. Ayrton to a post not named, to be succeeded by Mr. W. P. Adam, lately second whip. Mr. Adam's claims must be acknowledged somehow, as Mr. Arthur Peel is to take Mr. Glyn's place, and Mr. Adam, of course, would not serve under a new chequer and takes the Home Office. He is kicked man. If Mr. Ayrton can be got out of the Commisdown stairs instead of up, the Home Office ranking somership of Work, a ugh of railed with ran a total

accompanies Mr. Lowe's departure from the Treasury. Mr. Gladstone's labors, it should be added, will be much lightened by the appointment of Mr. Dodson as Financial Secretary, and Lord Frederick Cavendish as a new Lord of the Treasury with precedence over the old Juniors. Mr. Dodson has been Chairman of Committees in the House is well up in business, clear-headed and hardworking. Lord Frederick Cavendish is second son of the Duke of Devonshire, member for the Northwest Riding of Yorkshire, and has latterly been one of Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries-an odd post

that Department not less hearty than that which

for a Duke's son to prefer, but Lord Frederick is not afraid of work, and is a close personal friend of the Prime Minister. Like his chief, he undertakes a double task. There are plenty of his noble comrades who think it a bore to be asked to look in at the ase of Lords occasionally and vote as the Duke of Richmond bids them. He puts his seat in jeop ardy, as Mr. Bright does, by accepting office. Mr. Bright, however, really runs no risk, but Lord Frederick has a Conservative colleague already, and if the Conservatives choose to fight, they may make it very lively for him. and very possibly turn him out.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A LOCK-OUT AT MANCHESTER. DISPUTE IN REGARD TO PIECE-WORK AND OVER TIME-A STRIKE URGED BY THE BOLTON IRON

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873. The iron masters of Manchester have determined upon a lock-out of one-tenth of their men, to begin on Saturday next, and to be followed every two weeks by a lock-out of one-tenth of the men theu employed. It is probable that movement thus begun at Manchester by the masters will extend throughout the country. The iron workers of Bolton urge the men at Manchester to meet the lock-out on Saturday by a strike of all hands. The aspect of affairs excites great interest in this city as an extensive strike is apprehended. The points in dispute between the masters and men have reference to rates for piece-work and overtime. The Society of Engineers have on hand a fund of \$500,000 with which they will assist the

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. SENOR CASTELAR TO VISIT FOREIGN COURTS-MORE INCENDIARIES CONDEMNED.

Madrid, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1878. It is reported that in the event of a recess or adjournment of the Cortes, which is regarded as not improbable, Sener Castelar will visit London. Beriin, Vienns, and Rome, to endeavor to bring about a recogni tion of the Spanish Republic. Three more petroleum incendiaries have been con-

demned to death by the Tribunal of Justice at Sevilla.

M, ROCHEFORT ASSAULED BY COMMUNISTS. PARIS, Wednesday, Aug.

A report from the vessel in which Henri Rochefort was shipped for New-Caledonia says that his fellow-convicts, considering his course as treasonable to him. The officers of the ship were obliged to assign him quarters apart from and protected against the Com-

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN INDIA. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1973.

Bombay dispatches report that destructive floods have recently afflicted the Province of Agra, in India. Thirty-five hundred native houses had been swept away. There had been some loss of life, of the extent of which no estimate is yet furnished.

A JAPANESE TOWN TO BE OPENED TO COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-Information has been received here that the Mikado will soon open Simonesaki, in the Japan Inland Sea, to the commerce of all nations. This section is reported as abounding in nearly every kind of wealth.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The cholera has broken out in the Turkish Mr. Gladstone presided at the opening of

the Welsh Musical Festival at Mold on Tuesday. The United States steamer Congress of the

European station has arrived at Great Grimsby, En-

The Mexican Congress will assemble on the 16th of next month. Dispatches from every section of the Republic report increasing activity in all branches The members of the Iron and Steel Insti-

tute of Liege have accepted the invitation to meet in the United States in 1874, and have designated Philadel-phia as the city in which they will assemble.

At a meeting of the Sunday-school Union of London on Tuesday night, the Rev. Mr. Hartley, who has just returned to England from an inspection of the school systems of the United States, spoke in terms of high praise of the efficiency of American educational fa-cilities, as to both sacred and secular instruction.

The United Canadian Societies had their annual gathering at Rock Bay, near Hamilton, Out., on Tuesday, at which the Duke of Manchester and his son. Lord Mandeville, who are on a visit to Canada, wer present. In the course of a speech the Duke said he had been desirous of seeing and hoped yet to see Canada, as well as other colonies, have representatives in the Imperial Ministry who would be able to advise on all matters in which the interests of the Dominion and all the colonies were concerned.

THE ODD FELLOWS' STATE CONVENTION. ALBANY, Aug. 20 .- At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day, a resolution, offered by Past Grand White, to amend the constitution so as to prohibit any member from being a proxy representative for any lodge out of his district, was lost, not receiving a two-thirds vote. The vote stood 432 to 423. Another proposed amendment, offered by Past Grand Glenn, prohibiting Past Masters from voting, was laid on the table. Also one striking out the clause requiring every third session to be held in the City of New-York. At the meeting of the Grand Encampment the report of the Grand Scribe showed there had been, during the past year, an increase of five encampments, and of membership, 458. The revenue was \$22,585 11, and relief paid, \$4.837 85.

paid, \$4.837.85.
About 50 Past Chiefs were admitted as members, and the following new officers were elected: Grand Pa-About 50 Fast Uniets were admitted as members, and the following new officers were elected: Grand Pa-triarch, Thomas Lawrence; Grand High Priest, John Galbraith; Grand Senior Warden, Francis Rogers; Grand Junior Warden, Jacob L. Michaels; Grand Scribe, Charles V. Clark; Grand Treasurer, George Smith; Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, John H. White. This afternoon James P. Saunders pronounced a culogy upon the life and character of late Past Grand Sere John A. Kennedy.

THE CENTENARY OF A BALTIMORE JOURNAL. BALTIMORE, Aug. 20 .- The Baltimore American celebrates its centennial anniversary to-day. The office is handsomely decorated with flags, the cost of arms of the State, etc. Accompanying its morning edition it publishes a fac simile of the first number of the paper publishes a fac simile of the first number of the paper, dated August 20, 1773, which, among other interesting matter, contained a long advertisement of George Washington, setting forth the advantages of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers, for which he had just received a patent. It also prints an illustrated supplement, with a map of Baltimore town in 1773, and a picture of its first office. The population of Baltimore town was then only 4,876.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND GOV. HOWARD THEOWN FROM A CARRIAGE. PROVIDENCE, Aug. 20 .- At Martha's Vineyard,

ast evening, a carriage containing Gov. Howard of this State and Gen. Burnside, driven by a young man, was going from Edgartown to Oak Bluffs, when, from imper-fect light or some other cause, the driver ran the vehicle in against the railing of a bridge. Both gentlemen were thrown out and severoly bruised, but fortunately excaped more serious hurts. They have arrived home.

A GRANGE ORGANIZED IN BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 20 .- A Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Boston to-day with the full number of charter members. John B. Bartlett was elected Master, and Herbert Radcliffe, Secretary. The members are mostly grain dealers. Mr. Abbot who was Instrumental in organizing the Grange has left for the Western part of Massachusetts, but will return here

WASHINGTON.

THE WAWASET INQUIRY. THE OFFICERS IGNORANT OF THE LAW-A SEARCH

ING INQUIRY PROMISED. Washington, Aug. 20.—The Wawaset investigation will be completed on Friday, the examining in-spectors having advertised for more witnesses. The testimony this morning was not of much importance, but tended directly to show that the officers knew little or nothing of the legal requirements for their positions, the captain being ignorant that it was necessary for him to have a license, and stating that he had never read the law under which steamboats are inspected. Supervising Inpector General Smith's remarks to inspectors and witnesses were very pointed and emphatic and indicate that he intends to make the remainder of the examination searching and thorough. He declared that even from meager testimony to-day he was convinced that there was a want of discipline and order on the boat. It is reported to-night that the inspectors will revoke the license of the engineer.

THE MISTAKE IN THE LICENSE EXPLAINED-RE-MARKS OF CAPT. SMITH, GENERAL SUPERVISING

INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Capt. Gedney, Supertendent of the Potomac Ferry Company, testified b fore the Wawaset Commission, to-day. The license for that vessel called for 130 cabin and 20 steerage passen gers. This was received from the Georgetown Custon house. The last inspection allowed only 30 cabin and 2 carry 500 additional passengers on a limited number of excursions on the Potomac River. The witness had no idea how the mistake as to the limitation of the number assengers occurred on the last inspection.

Capt. Wood, who was recalled, said the Superintendent never gave instructions to him to exercise the crew in

After further testimony had been given, Capt. Smith the General Supervising Inspector, said that he little thought, five weeks ago, when he left this city for observations on the Western lakes, he would so soon return to meet here as a juror in a court-room the gentlemen now present as a Commission, and under such painful circumstances, the facts attending the disaster to the Wawaset being under investigation; yet their duty to the law and justice to those who mourn with almost broken hearts the loss of kindred, demanded this inquiry. He trusted that the Commission would make a orough investigation, so the guilty might be punished and the innocent go free. Some persons thought any body was fit to take charge of a steamboat, steam engine, or a steam boiler, but, from his experience and observation, such was not the fact. It required the best men in the country, those whose proficiency hazarded no danger to life and property. He trusted all connected with the Board of Inspectors would be very particular in licensing only men of the right kind, both as to skill and private character. From the evidence of the Superintendent of the Potomac Ferry Company and of the captain of the Wawaset, it was evident there was an absence of discipline, order, and proper authority on that vessel. Whether they could have saved the boat or life by necessary precautions, he was mable to assert. He would not say with his imperfect knowledge of the testimous, who was to blame, but he would repeat that every hing possible should be done to obtain the truth, in order to form a right judgment and to act necordingly. He made these remarks to the Commissioners because they were all steamboat men, and in conclusion he expressed his hearty sympathy and condolence for those who had lost their near and dearest. He would not attempt to picture their distress, but they might imagine the loss sustained and the deep gloom cast over many a family circle. He entered this room with a deep feeling of regret and sorrow, not only because of this occasion, but because it shortened his trip to the Western waters. He was anxious to be here before the Commission closed, to give such aid to the investigation, as might be required, and to express his sympathy for those who lost their give such aid to the investigation as might be required and to express his sympathy for those who lost their friends and relations by the disaster.

The Commission adjourned until Friday.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE ALLEGED ABSTRACTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873. It was charged some weeks ago that a number of im-portant documents relating to the late war could not be found in the War Department. In one instance specific papers were mentioned. The Secretary, determined to test the truth of this general assertion, accordingly began an investigation in the case mentioned. Nothing could be found to show that the papers were mislaid in the Department. The Secretary singled out various important cases familiar to himself, and others familiar to officers of the army, and difamiliar to officers of the army, and directed that the papers be produced. In every
instance they were found in complete order.
Determined, however, that nothing should be left undone
to arrive at the trath in the matter, the services of
several old and experienced officers were brought into
requisition, and they too failed to find any papers missing. Documents written in cipher were translated, and
every care taken to ascertain if papers had been removed. All were found in their proper places. The
Secretary has just received the reports of the officers
who aided him in the search, all of whom report that io aided him in the search, all of whom report and er can find nothing missing, and the search is er can find nothing missing, and the search is we at an end. Secretary Belknap himself, after a rigid amination, has failed to discover that any records of e Department are missing, with the exception of those the Buell court-martial case. He, however, invites the Buell court-martial case. any one who can name any particular papers which they believe to be missing to report the fact to him, and as it is impossible to examine every paper in the Department he hopes the parties who may say that papers are miss-ing will specify the documents to him, and further search will be made.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS The President of the Board of Trustees of the George town Public Schools, last night, spoke before them on a solution which he had introduced, declaring that on account of the lack of funds it was inexpedient to open schools for the aext year, and that for the same reason work on the new school building should be suspended The President said that he offered the resolution to bring the District authorities to their senses, and that the present condition of the school finances was a crying He wanted to know what became of th taxes now coming in, for they could not obtain money taxes now coming in, for they could not obtain inoney enough to pay for whitewashing school-houses. The resolution was flually withdrawn, but one was adopted that hereafter notices should be given that all contracts and salaries would be paid when money could be obtained. When the present District Government was organized, two years ago, Georgetown had a liberal school fund, which is not now available. Four months back pay are now due to the public school teachers of this city.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION. The Senate Committee on Transportation, which will hold its next formal meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, on the 4th of September, will have consulta tions with a large number of representative men of the country. The New-York Legislature will be represent Assembly. State Senator Lewis of Buffalo will be Chairman of the Senato Committee, and the Hon. F. Bradford Prince of Flushing Chairman of the Assembly Committee. These gentlemen and their colleagues will specially represent the interests of the New-York Canals. by a Joint Special Committee from the Senate and the

THE DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA REORGANIZED. Gen. Davis, commanding the Department of Columbia, has reorganized his department, and hereafter there will be two disbursing districts, as follows: First: The posts of Forts Boise. Collville, Lapuai, Walla Walla, and Camp Harney, with Capt. Chas. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge. Headquarters at Fort Walla Walla. Second: The posts of Forts Cape Disappointment, Stevens, Vancouver, and Vancouver Depot, with Capt. Henry A. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge; headquarters at Vancouver.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM CONDEMNED. Fred Douglass's paper will again attack, to-morrow, the system of competitive examinations in the Civil Service, and say that it is exceedingly doubtful whether President Grant could ever have reached a higher grade than that of lieutenant if it had depended upon his solution of the foolish series of questions to which the Board of Examiners subject all applicants for promotion. THE MODOC PRISONERS.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt has completed his exnination of the papers from the Modee court-martial and they will be finally placed on file at the War Depar ment in a day or two, to await the action of the President on his return. Petitions for the pardon and release of the prisoners will also be submitted to the President with the proceedings of the court martial. MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

A Vicksburg letter says that Senator Ames will be ominated for Governor in spite of the strong opposition, and that colored men will be selected as candidates for Lieutenact-Governor, Secretary of State, and Super-intendent of Education.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1873. At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General has instructed the United States At-torney for the District of Columbia to conduct the defense of Mr. E. W. Hale, paying teller of the United States Treasury, in the suit for damages for false impris-onment brought against him by Clinton Rice. This suit grows out of a check upon which it is charged there was a forged indorsement, discovered by Mr. Hale.

Prof. Abbe, who for a long time has prepared the

taily probabilities of the Weather Bureau of the War Department, has recently been transferred to other duties, and another officer from the Regular Army assigned to that position. The change is believed to have had something to do with the recent unprecedented rain-fall in this vicinity, which equals 41 inches on a level during the last nine days.

Frequent inquiries are still received at the Treasury Department as to whether the pennies coined in 1857 and 1868 are redeemed at or are worth more than one cent. To such inquiries the answer of the Treasurer invariably is that the cents in question are redeemed at the Mint at theirface value, and are intrinsically worth considerably less than that.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries to refuse the payment of all checks of disbursing officers, except pension agents, issued since Jan. 2, 1872, on which the objects for which they were issued are not

The Post-Office Department has ordered an extension of the postal service on the Milwaukee and Northern Railway, from Hilbert to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and on the Omaha and North-Western Railroad, from Blair to Herman, Nebraska. Capt. Thomas H. Patterson, it is said, will be assigned

to the command of the Washington Navy-Yard in Octo-ber, in place of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, who will then be detached to command the Asiatic Station.

The sub-depot of army supplies at Yreka, Cal., has een abolished, and Lieut. E. W. Stone of the 21st Cav alry, who was in charge of it, has been ordered to join his command at Fort Walla Walla. The North Carolina tobacco growers and manufac-

turers yest erday formed a State Association, of which Dr. T. W. Keen of Salisbury was elected President. No business will be transacted at the Treasury De-partment to-morrow, and the building will be closed during the day in honor of ex-Secretary Meredith.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN FORT WAYNE-LOSS \$15,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20 .- A special dispatch rom Fort Wayne says that a fire broke out this morning m Daniel Nestle's block, at the corner of Broadway and West Jefferson-st., occupied by A. C. Keilas a drug store; Keil & McKenzie, dry goods and millinery estab-ishment, and Christian Spiegel, boot and shoe store. The whole block and its contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$15,000; insurance, \$8,400, mainly m Western companies.

ELSEWHERE. The cupola of Dodd & Co.'s Prussian blue factory, in Chestnut-st., Newark, N. J., was damaged \$200 by fire last night.

A fire in a brick building at No. 238 Merer-st., in this city, occupied by John Thielbahr as a recery, yesterday, damaged stock \$200.

The Boston Chair Company's Works in Warwick-st.. Boston, were damaged to the extent of \$1,900 by ire on Tuesday night. The loss is covered by insurance.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S TOUR.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 20 .- President Grant acompanied by Miss Neilie Grant, his sons Ulysses S. raut, ir., and Jesse R. Grant, Gen. O. E. Babcock and x-Gov. Stearns and wife of New-Hampshire, arrived here on a special train from the Twin Mountain House, White Mountains, at 7:20 this morning. The party were received by a committee of leading citizens, of which Mayor Dodge was chairman, and proceeded to the American Hotel, where they breakfasted. The President was then accompanied by Judge Smalley, Gov. Underwood, and others, driven about the city, visiting the Ethan and others, driven about the city, visiting the Ethan Allen monument, and other points of interest, after which he received the people in the parlors of the hotel. At 16:45 a.m., while the firing of a Federal salute was in progress, he was escorted to the Central Wharf by the 1st Regiment of National Guards of Vermont, and took the Adiroudack, amid the hearty cheers from the crowd, for Theonderoga and Lake George. Lieut-Gov. Taft, Hon. G. Benedict, and other prominent citizens, accompanied him as far as Port Henry.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 20 .- President Grant and party arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening via Lake Champlain, and after holding a short reception in the parlors of the Fort William Henry Hotel, left in a spe-cial couch for Glen's Falls, where a train will convey the

Long Branch, Aug. 20 .- The President will return here to-morrow.

A COURT BROKEN UP AND A MAN KILLED IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 20 .- The Board of Su pervisors were in session in the Court-house at Perry-ville, on Monday, when a man mamed Mores, a former clerk of the county, backed by four or five others, en tered the town. They had sworn they intended to kill J. W. L. Matthews, an attorney of the court, on account of an article published in The Gazette reflecting upon them. They attacked Matthews in the Court-house, breaking up the court. Matthews retreated into a store breaking up the court. Matthews retreated into a store and fired upon his pursuers without effect. A brisk fire was then opened on both sides, during which Matthews was wounded, though he managed to escape to the woods. That evening his friends, to the number of 150, entered the town, killing a man named Trice. Mores and his crowd had left, however, as had the Sherift, who is understood to be friendly to Mores, and who is now in this city. After the Board of Supervisors resumed their court, Matthews had warrants issued for the arrest of Mores, Hambright, the Sheriff, and all others engaged in the affair, but at the latest account they had not been served. The affair creates great excitement throughout the county, and full particulars will be laid before the Executive to-night.

OIL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20 .- An explosion oc-

surred about 9 o'clock this morning in one of the stills of the Commercial Oil Refinery, crossing of Thirty-second-st. and the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The burning ell scattered in all directions, portions flying into the Petrolite Oil Works of Warmsey, Meer & Co., adjoining, and setting fire to the cooper and paint shops there, and spreading thence to the bleaching-house and tanks. Four men were working in the cooper shop at the time; three of them escaped, but the fourth, named James Metta, was burned to The cooper shop, paint shop, and two tanks of the Petrolite-works and a 600-barrel tank of the Commercial Refinery were consumed. The loss of the Petrolite Works is estimated at \$7,000 and of the Commercial Refinery between \$3,000 and \$5,000, on neither of which was there any insurance. The fire raged with great fury, and threatened a general conflagration. The heat could be felt several blocks away. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and succeeded in checking the fire before extending to other buildings.

LYNCH LAW IN KANSAS. FORT Scot, Aug. 20 .- A special dispatch to

The Monitor from Les Cygnes, the county seat of Lyons County, states that great excitement exists there. A mob of 400 men have taken possession of the town and arrested the sheriff. They declare they will burn the town and hang the sheriff unless he delivers up to them the person of Keller, a man who murdered his wife and two children and his wife's sister at Twin Springs, on last Sunday night, and afterward burned their bodies. The sheriff has been keeping the prisoner hid since his arrest, and still refuses to tell where he is concealed. The mob is most determined, and trouble is apprehended.

LATER.—Additional advices from Les Cygnes state that after taking Keller the mob returned to Les Cygnes where Keller eat a hearty dinner, after which he was taken into Keliogg's office, where an effort was made by many of our citizens to arrest the murderous desire of the mob. Gen. C. W. Blair of Fort Scott was here, and used his best endeavors to save the life of Keller. Blair has been sworn in Judge pro tem of the District Court. He adjourned the Court until Monday next. He then went with the infurdated populace to the woods, and addressed the people in vindication of the law. His remarks were temperate, but not sufficient. Elder Gare was then called for, and offered prayer for Keller, at the close of which Keller was taken by 12 men and hanged. taken into Kellogg's office, where an effort was made by

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 20 .- A desperate fight occurred on College-st. to night, between officers Plum mer and Reed, of the City Police force, and a party of eight countrymen whom they had arrested for creating a disturbance in a saloon. On the war to Police Head quarters, Wm. P. Ridley, one of the prisoners refused to go any further, and began an attack

refused to go any further, and began an attack on Officer Read, when a general melee occurred, several shots were fired and anivos were freely used. Officer Plummer was shot in the right shoulder and officer Read stabbed in the forchead.

As soon as the shooting began, the party scattered in all directions; a colored man named Chas. Alien, in all directions; a colored man named Chas. Alien, in the throat and head, and had his hunds badly cut. It is thought his wounds will prove fatal. The police are searching the city for the fugitives, but only two have been arrested as yet.

A ROWDY SHOT AT A CHURCH FAIR.

ATLANTA, Aug. 20 .- At a colored church Fair last night eight disorderly colored men attacked a mulatto boy and stabbed him with a knife. He drew a pistol and shot one of the eight dead at the church door. The rest run.

DEEP SEA DREDGING.

THE WORK OF THE UNITED STATES FISH

VENTION-A RESUME OF DEEDGING EXPEDITIONS

AND THEIR WORK IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COMMISSION. SCRAPING UP THE FLOOR OF THE OCEAN-THE USES OF THE DREDGE AND TRAWL-AN INGENIOUS IN-

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! PEAKE'S ISLAND, Me., Aug. 18 .- The headquarters of the United States Fish Commission are established for the present season on this island in Casco Bay. The location is a half hour's sail south of Portland, and the island itself constitutes part of one of the wards of that city. The work of the Commission this year especially relates to the United States sea coast north of Cape Cod; and the cincida tion of all ascertainable facts relative to the life of the animals inhabiting the waters of this region, is the task set before the Commission, Prof. Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, and his ass ciates in the inquiry, Prof. A. E. Verril of Yale College, and others who will be elsewhere named in this letter. There had been observed during successive years a diminution of the fish supply on the New-England coasts which has been estimated by the Fish Commissioners of Rhode Island at a loss of \$100 per annum to at least 1,000 persons resident on or near the coast of their State. A wide difference of opinion as to the causes and extent of this dimuni-tion indicated the need of searching and scientific inquiry upon all the points involved, preparatory to

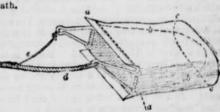
appropriate legislation.

An exploration of the sea bottom such as could only be attained by deep-sea dredging forms an essential feature of this investigation. American naturalists were among the carliest in the field in respect to organized expeditions for deep-sea dredging; and the great undertakings of this character which have made famous the cruises of the English vessels Porcupine and Lightning, were antedated at least a year, in 1867, by the expedition of the U. S. Coast Survey, principally with reference to the Gulf Stream, under the direction of Prof. Pierce, and the immediate management of Count L. F. de Pourtales. Since then, and, incited by the discoveries then made, there have been many similar explorations undertaken, among; which may be mentioned those of subsequent years of the U.S. Coast Survey, including the voyage of the Hasler, and the expedition now in progress of H. B. M. steamship Challenger, which is intended to circumnavigate the globe. A brief review of the leading names in the history of deep-sea dredging will be given at the close of this

DREDGING IN CASCO BAY. Great improvements have been made within the past few years in the methods and implements of ocean exploration. Although it is only by comparison with the imperfect appliances of former days that the great advance actually made can be realized. it will not perhaps be desirable to review in detail the steps by which the present position has been attained. Suffice it that the Blue Light in charge of Commander L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., a steamer of 85 tons, supplied by the Secretary of the Navy, completely manned and equipped for the use of the U.

S. Fish Commission at this place, represents the highwater mark of practical invention and scientific ingenuity in appliances and machinery for this purpose. A brief account of a dredging trip upon this steamer will enable me to describe some of these instruments and the useful services they perform. The Commission has the valuable assistance of several naturalists of distinction who find in these explorations unusual facilities for prosecuting their researches; among those now and recently on the island may be mentioned Prof. Verrill, Mr. S. I. Smith of Yale, Prof. J. E. Todd of Tabor, Iowa; Mr. J. H. Emerton of Salem, an accomplished artist who furnishes the sketches which accompany this letter: Dr. J. B. Holder of the Central Park Museum, Prof. A. H. Rice of Middletown University, Prof. E. A. Nelson of the Ohio Wesleyan College, Mr. G. Brown Good, Curator of the Middletown Museum Dr. Thomas F. Brewer, the eminent ornithologist of Boston; Dr. P. B. Carpenter of Montreal, Mr. Chas. B. Fuller of Portland, Mr. J. K. Thatcher of Yale, Dr. Edward Palmer of Washington, Mr. F. Benner of New-York. S. F. Biddle of Philadelphia, and Mr. H. E. Rockwell of Washington, the Secretary of the

The weather was somewhat untay northeasterly storm was brewing, and the water outside of Casco Bay was rough. The steamer had just come in from a longer cruise than usual, and all hands were fairly entitled to a short rest. A large fleet of mackerel schooners, anticipating a storm, had come in from sea, and were sheltering themselves off the lower landing. The prospect was unpromising; but Capt. Beardslee adds to the courtesy of the naval officer the enthusiasm of scientific interest, and was ready and willing to take out the party of explorers, and do for us whatever wind and weather would permit. To ascertain the character of the sea bottom, and to bring up some of it and its inhabitants, the most useful instrument is the dredge, which, in its present form, is capable of scraping off the ocean floor everything lying in its



THE DREDGE. a, a. Iron frame. h. b, Net. c, c, Canvas bag without bettem.

The open iron frame acts as a scraper, and lifts from their bed all the strange forms of life that adhere to the bottom; they are simply scraped up by this contrivance, and, with a great quantity of mud. are caught in the net behind the frame. But it is evident that nothing is more likely than that a scraper, pulled forward under such circumstances. should catch under a rock; and if there were no contrivances to meet such an emergency, the first operations of a dredge might be the last. When a isherman's hook is caught in the rocks, he immediately takes measures to get a sidewise pull upon it. In the case of the dredge, this object is accomplished by having one handle of the dredge attached only by a light line. It follows that when a hard strain comes the light line breaks, and the heavy line pulls thereafter at one end of the frame. The obvious result is to pull the scraper sideways, out of

The front of the dredge is a rectangular frame of ron about two feet by eight inches, the long sides extending forward as scrapers, the short sides furnishing points of attachment for bandles. This frame forms the mouth of a fine meshed net about four feet long. Over the net a canvas bag, open at the bottom, is extended, which serves to protect the net from injury, while it is dragged over the rocks, To bring the scrapers down to their work, a weight. of about 20 pounds is fastened on the drag-ropes about one or two yards in advance of the dredge. The drag-rope is tied directly to one of the handles, but is attached to the other only by a light line.

its predicament. This is a simple modification of an

old device, and is quite efficacious.

The specific value of the dredge is as a scraper, and it brings up in abundance the material which forms the sea bottom. For this purpose there is no more efficient instrument; and the determination of the character of the sea-bottom is one of the most important objects sought by the Fish Commission. But where the bottom is comparatively smooth, and the chief object in view is to bring up the fishes and other active marine animals characteristic of the locality, the trawl becomes a more serviceable instrument. After exhibiting the working of the dredge, and bringing up by it, for our examination, a mass